Obituary Notices exceeding five lines, Tributes of Respect, and all personal communications or matters of individual interest, will be charged for at advertising rates. Announcements of marriages and deaths, and notices of a religious character, are respectfully, solicited, and will be inserted gratis

## THE COST OF A TRAIN.

slight but still perfectly polite bow.

'Give me your address, and I will send

"Oh, no, my dear madame, I am in the

A shout of approbation came from the

"I have nothing to do with you, sir, in

hurry; my affairs are urgent, and I can-

The pleasure of the audience at the

approach to quiet, so that either party

"I am not jesting. I demand from the representative of the law my own proper-

y-that dress," said the officer, raising

The judge, thus appealed to, decided

"I can't undress myself here before all

dress on," said the young woman, with

Either give up the dress of your own ac-

cord, or-" A nod that could not be

'Oh, no, madame; that dress is now

"Two thousand rubles," said the officer,

"I will pay the sum," the weeping

lady's husband responded, promptly. "I have here five hundred rubles. Give me

pen and paper and I will write an order

apon my banker for the remaining fifteen

After he had written the draft the

Query: Did the lady ever again let

Strange Case of Suspended Anima-

tion or Decomposition.

The case of the young lady, Miss Laura Rothsfeld, whose death was announced

last Wednesday morning, furnishes some

strange and singular features, which will

give our physicians and scientific men fresh material for study and reflection.

and placed upon a sofa in front of a fire,

where it has been ever since. The com-

plexion remains the same as in life, the

eatures are unchanged, and she looks

Miss Rothsfeld had just turned her

seventeenth year, and at times during

her whole life has suffered from epilepsy

her family. She has always been deli-

cate, never enjoying good health, and attacks of epilepsy have been more fre-quent during the past few years and more

severe than at any other time. Last Sat-

urday she complained of having a head-

ache, and on Sunday her suffering was

such as to confine her to her bed, and

she grew worse, and Monday afternoon

Once during the evening she spoke to her

mother, but from that time remained un-

conscious until about 7 o'clock Wednes-

day, when she seemed to pass away as

quietly as one falling into a pleasant

slumber. Her pulse continued to beat,

though hardly perceptible, until 11

oclock, but finally all signs of life ceased,

and the physician pronounced her dead.

The body remained warm until some time

Thursday morning, when her family be-

came satisfied that she was dead, and ar-

hair. The face was also very pale, and

After dressing the body in a white

shroud it was placed in a coffin about 9

o'clock, Thursday morning. About noon

other signs of life.

As a strange coincidence, it may be

like one in a peaceful slumber.

er dress sweep the street.

worthy pair withdrew, amidst hisses from

not wait a moment longer.'

could be heard.

his voice.

promptly.

anger and tears.

At the time when the first open court habit of taking my purchases with me at once. Favor me with the dress immediof law was established in Russia, a lady, dressed with the utmost elegance, was walking on the Moscow promenade, leaning upon her husband's arm, and letting the long train of her rich dress sweep the dust and dirt of the street.

A young officer, coming hastily from a side street, was so careless as to catch one of his spurs in the lady's train, and in an instant a great piece was torn out of the costly but frail material of the dress. "I beg a thousand pardons, madam, said the officer, with a polite bow, and then was about passing on, when he was detained by the lady's husband.

'You have insulted my wife." "Nothing was farther from my intentions, sir. Your wife's long dress is to blame for the accident, which I sincerely regret, and I beg you once more to receive my apologies for any carelessness on my part." Thereupon he attempted

"You shall not escape so," said the lady, with her head thrown back in a spirited way. "To-day is the first time I have worn this dress, and it cost two hundred rubles, which you must make good.' "My dear madam, I beg you not to detain me. I am obliged to go on duty at once. As to the two hundred rubles—I really cannot help the length of your dress, yet I beg your pardon for not hav-ing been more cautious."
"You shall not stir, sir. That you are

obliged to go on duty is nothing to us. My wife is right; the dress must be made The officer's face grew pale.

"You force me to break through the rules of the service, and I shall receive "Pay the two hundred rubles and you

are free."

The quickly—changing color in the young man's face showed how inwardly disturbed he was; but stepping close up to them both he taid, with apparent self-

"You will renounce your claim when I tell you that I am a poor man, who has nothing to live on but his officer's pay, and the amount of that pay hardly reaches the sum of two hundred rubles in a whole year. I can, therefore, make no nds for the misfortune except by

again begging your pardon."
"Oh! any body could say all that; but
we'll see if it's true; we'll find out if you have nothing but your pay. I declare myself not satisfied with your excuses, and I demand my money," persisted the lady, in the hard voice of a thoroughly unfeeling woman.

"That is true-you are right," the husband added, dutifully supporting her. "By good luck we have the open court now just in session. Go with us before the judge and he will decide the matter."
All further protestation on the officer's part that he was poor, that he was ex-pected on duty, did not help matters. Out of respect for his uniform, and to avoid an open scene, he had to go with After having lain in a coffin for several ry was densely packed with a crowd of

people.

After waiting some time, the lady had leave to bring her complaint. What have you to answer to this complaint?" said the judge, turning to the officer, who seemed embarrassed and half

"On the whole, very little. As the lateness of the hour, compelled me to hurry, I did not notice the lady's train, which was dragging on the ground, I caught one of my spurs in it, and had misfortune to tear the dress. Madame would not receive my excuse, but perhaps she might find herself more disposed to forgiveness, when I again declare, so help me God, that I committed this awkward blunder without any mischievous intention, and I earnestly beg

A murmur ran through the gallery, evidently from the people taking sides with the defendant, and against long trains in general, and the lady in partic-The judge called to order, and asked,

"Are you satisfied with the defendant's explanation?" 'Not at all satisfied. I demand two hundred rubles in payment for my torn

"Defendant, will you pay this sum?" "I would have paid it long before this had I been in a position to do so. Un-

fortunately I am poor. My pay as an "You hear, complainant, that the defendant is not able to pay the sum you demand of him. Do you still wish the

complaint to stand?" An unbroken stillness reigned throughout the hall, and the young officer's

breath could be heard coming hard. "I wish it to stand. The law shall give me my rights."

There ran through the rows of people murmur of indignation that sounded like a rushing of water. "Consider, complainant, the conse-

quence of your demand. The defendant can be punished only by being deprived of his personal liberty, and by that you could obtain no satisfaction, while to the defendant it might prove the greatest injury in his rank and position as an officer, and especially as he is an officer who is poor and dependent upon his pay. Do you still insist upon your complaint?" "I still insist upon it."

The course the affair was taking seemed to have become painful to the lady's husband. He spoke with his wife urgently, but as could be seen by the way she held up her head and the energy with which she shook it, quite uselessly. The judge was just going on to further consider the case, when a loud voice was heard from the audience:

"I will place the two hundred rubles at the service of the defendant." There followed a silence, during which gentleman forced his way through the

crowd and placed himself by the young "Sir, I am the Prince of Wbeg you will oblige me by accepting the

loan of the two hundred rubles in ques-"Prince. I am not worthy of your kindness, for I don't know if I shall ever be

able to pay the loan," answered the young man, in a voice tremulous with "Take the money at all events, I can wait until you are able to return it." Thereupon the prince held out two notes of a hundred rubles each, and coming

close up to him, whispered a few words very softly. There was a sudden lighting in the young officer's face. He immedi. It is, indeed, a strange case. ately took the two notes, and turning toward the lady, handed them to her with "I hope, madame, you are satisfied."

With a malicious smile she reached out

her hand for the money.
"Yes; now I am satisfied."

With a scornful glance over the crowd of spectators, she prepared to leave the cial. court room on her husband's arm.

Anderson



ANDERSON, S. C., THURSDAY, DECEMBER 21, 1876. BY HOYT & CO.

CREMATION.

Successful Cremation at Washington, Pa.—Burning of the Body of Baron de Palm.

From the Pittsburg Dispatch, December 7.

Starting from Vienna, Austria, in 1873, with all the impetus that a hearty recom-"Order!" cried the judge.
"What au insane demand," said the lady's husband. "My wife cannot undress herself here." mandation of the Managers of the World's Exhibition could give it, cremation was yesterday firmly planted on the soil of free America. If there had been the slightest defect in the process of Baron Von Palm's cremation, that this matter, but only with the complainmethod of disposing of the remains of the ant. Be so good, madame, as to give me departed would have received a death the dress immediately. I am in a great blow in this country. But the experi-ment was a success, not alone in the perfect incineration of the body, but also from a sanitary standpoint. Opponents expense of the lady increased with every of cremation have asserted that the gases word, until it was hard to enforce any arising from the burning body would poison the surrounding atmosphere. The test of yesterday proved that the gases "Do not jest any more about it. I will can, and are consumed in the furnace, before reaching the flue through which hurry and send you the dress as soon as

the smoke passes to the air beyond. The experiment yesterday proved another thing incontestably. Two hours and twenty-seven minutes were consumed in the cremation of the body of the Baron, and as a preliminary to the cre-"The officer is right, madame. You are obliged to hand him over the dress on the spot." mation it was necessary to maintain a fire in the furnace during thirty-six hours, so that it may be brought to a proper degree of heat for the reception these people, and go home without any of the body. In the actual work of incineration but forty bushel of coke were used. These facts show that the system You should have thought of that is yet in its infancy here, even in the apsooner. Now you have no time to lose. plication of facilities. The furnace of Dr. Le Moyne is susceptible of many immuch saving of time and fuel.

misinterpreted brought to the lady's side two officers of justice, who seemed about At the exhibition at Vienna Professor o take upon themselves the office of my Brunetti displayed the asbes of a man whose corpse weighed ninety pounds .-The body was reduced to ashes in about four hours, at an expenditure of about 160 pounds of wood. The furnace he worth more than two hundred rubles to used was oblong in shape, and was made

of refractory bricks. The greatest success in the matter of furnaces has been achieved by Siemens. His furnace is constructed on the principle of regenerative heat. To build it costs about \$1,250, or about \$600 less than that of Le Moyne, and it will incinerate a body of 200 pounds weight in one hour, at an expense of 75 cents for fuel. The wife of Sir Charles Dilke was cremated in a furnace of this description at Dresden in 1874.

Yesterday's cremation vividly recalls the burning of the body of the poet Shelley, on the banks of the Mediterranean, in 1822. The horrid details of that sad scene in Tuscany are familiar to all English readers, as Trelawaey did not fail to graphically reproduce them. That was probably the first cremation in modern times. That of yesterday was tort, that the lower rails of the crib upon the first of any time since the settlement of this country, or, at least, the first promoted and successfully carried to completion by the civilized people of the country, and the reader of the detailed eport appended cannot fail to mark the great contrast between the scientific cremation of Von Palm and the burning of poor Shelley.

THE CREMATION. The successful cremation of the remains of Baron Von Palm in Little Washington, yesterday, was an event that will make that borough famous. But its citizens did not seem to appreciate it. The majority of them are hard-headed Presbyterians, and they are prone to regard the reform as a desecration of the dead. Rev. George P. Hays, the President of Washington and Jefferson College, is a notable exception, however, and his influence has done much to mollify the people of his sect thereabouts. The apathy of the people seemed to be a studied one, and very few of them visited was attacked with cramps, and Dr. Mason was sent for. Every thing possible was done for her relief, but without avail.— Gallows Hill during the cremation of the Baron. The narrow space around the carriages were driven to the scene, and those were of a public character. The reception room, small as it was, was sufficiently commodious to accommodate the spactators in attendance. Scientific men were conspicuous by their absence, and before the cremation was over it leaked out that the slim attendance of notables was attributable to Dr. Le Moyne, who had notified them that there would be no room for them. The night before the after this, and was kept in the bed until event was a busy one for Col. Olcott. Upon him devolved the whole business In preparing the body for interment, it was noticed that the breast and neck were of a bluish color, which extended along the right side of the face to the heir. The fees was also now the standard of the face to the heir. head or feet foremost, but at the earnest those who dressed the body stated that suggestion of Dr. Le Moyne the body was

the cheeks appeared somewhat sunken. put in head first. THE BODY IN THE CRIB.

The crib rested on the catafalque near a window in the reception room, and directly opposite the door leading from the Knight of St. John of Malta." The a number of friends gathered around the coffin noticed that the complexion had front of the bailding. In the crib were changed to a more natural shade, and the remains of the Baron. The head that the mouth had opened. The family only was exposed, the body being were immediately called, and when they returned to the coffin the mouth had the face was very dark, nearly black in closed, but otherwise there was no indi- color, but the features were natural. The cation that life still remained. Rev. Dr. tissues were flaccid, and the eyes sunken | them in their temple in New York. Weygold called at the house about two and wasted. With the exception of a o'clock, and upon his suggestion the body faint smell of carbonic acid, the remains was removed from the coffin and placed were odorless. The body was in such a on a sofa near the fire. This was Thurs- condition that a number of physicians day afternoon, and the body has remained expressed the opinion that it would not there ever since, within a few feet of the be a difficult work to separate the skin fire, without the slightest change taking from the muscular tissues. The odor of carbolic acid noted arose from a crystali-A reporter of the Commercial called at | zation of that acid with which the cavity the house last evening. The body was of the stomach had been partly filled. lying on the sofa dressed in the shroud, In addition to this, a preparation of potcovered with a quilt, and looked like one | ter's clay was used in the process of emin a peaceful slumber. The body was balmment. The body weighed ninety-

stiff and cold, except the feet and the two pounds. At fifteen minutes after 8 o'clock Col. The mother stated that several times the a solution of alum. A few primroses, A number of physicians called at the the crib and lifted the body from the cation that the girl was dead, but were puz- Olcott and Henry J. Newton, the execuzled as to the changes said to have taken | tors of the Baron, and at the feet were place. The mother, however, thinks that | Doctor Le Moyne and Doctor Asdale, of |

8 o'clock when the door of the furnace ablutionary purposes, and that he rigidly was closed upon the remains of the Baron, and, for probably ten seconds after, an unpleasant smell tainted the room. The odor was faint, but quite pronounced enough to be noted by the spectators. A of firmness and characteristic dignity, constant current of air was forced into and he talks of the time when he shall For the first half hour observations were made every few minutes, and no

change could be observed in the appearance of the body in the crib. The evergreens had curled up on each side of the crib, forming an arch over the remains. simile, and will brook no contradiction. The crib was red hot in a moment after THE SUBJECT FOR CREMATION. it was was put into the furnace, and by following the line of its upper rail the body could be plainly seen through the small hole in the furnace door. At ten minutes past 9 o'clock the form of the body was unchanged. The wind-

ing sheets had not crumbled away, and the corpse looked like a black line in a sea of rosy fire. Col. Olcott made an observation at this time, and expressed

the furnace by a blower.

the opinion that THE BODY WAS DESTROYED, but the ashes still retained the natural

observation disclosed the bones of the left knee, incandescent and protruding ments, gained an entrance into cultivated with unshaken faith, trusting alone to from the winding sheets. At the same society. He aided in organizing the moment the bare and illumined skull Theosophical Society, and became one of ing that cause reverently to the protecwas also visible, and above it the evergreens were curled into a wreath. It had always taken a deep interest in philosothe furnace, but a test was made by Dr. study pursued by the Theosophical Socie-Ottarson, and it was found that a current ty aroused his earnest attention. of air constantly passed into it. This did not circulate in the furnace, however, tory of ancient mystic symbols, religion as the oxygen was combusted the mo- and science, the psychological powers of ment it entered, and the hydrogen was man and his relations to the laws of nadiffused in vapor, and therefore there was | ture. They seek to obtain knowledge of no current of air passing through the the nature and attributes of the Supreme

At twenty minutes after 9 o'clock the In short, the aim of the society is to ribs on the left side showed through the study the Supreme Being by processes linen wrappers, and a few moments after directly opposed to the lessons of revelathe larger bones of the thigh and leg on tion. Baron De Palm willed all his worldthe same side of the body was apparent. ly possessions to Henry S. Olcott, Presi-The wreath and arch of evergreens were | dent, in trust for the society, and left instill intact. At 9:43, another observation structions that his funeral should be a was made. Then it was impossible to simple ceremonial in accordance with distinguish the outline of the body. The the rites of the ancient Egyptian ritual, furnace was in a rosy glow, and a slight mist rose from the body, and filled the space below the arch. From the midst funeral. of what appeared to be a molten mass in the crib the evergreens rose in faint black lines, but in perfect form.

At ten minutes to 11 o'clock, Col. Olcott, Dr. Le Moyne and Dr. Asdale, and three health officers, made extended observations. The crib was pushed forward, and the moment it was moved there was a great crumbling of the body. Dr. Ottarson announced that the incineration was almost complete. So great a portion of the body had been reduced to ashes. and had fallen to the bottom of the rewhich the body had rested were exposed to view. The pelvis had not then been incinerated, and the sprigs of spruce were still in perfect form.

INCINERATION COMPLETE.

At 11 o'clock the incineration was complete, nothing being left of the Baron but three pints of ashes, quite enough to fill the small urn which rested the top of the furnace during the cremation. The heat was kept up in the furnace until 12 o'clock, to make the assurance of the completion of the work doubly sure. During the process of the cremation, men were sent into the surrounding country to make observations of the effect of

the smoke upon the atmosphere. There was no perceptible taint of the pure, crisp air. The smoke ascended in a steady volume during the whole time, and was diffused about the neighborhood by the sharp mountain winds. It was as pleasant to the nostrils as any smoke could be. There was no odor about it at all, and it At 12 o'clock, Col. Olcott and Dr. Le Movne made a last inspection of the remains, and the cremation was declared to nace still retained the outlines of a human being, but it required but the coyest touch of the gentlest summer zephyr to crumble it into an indistinguishable pile of ashes. The gentlemen upon becoming satisfied of this ordered the fire to be drawn and the crematory bricked up. To-day, at 12 o'clock, the ashes will be carefully collected and deposited in an antique vase, procured by Col. Olcott for the purpose, from the region of the Upper Nile. The vase or urn is of red clay, and in shape is very like those found in excavations in eastern ruins. Brass handles are on both sides. A brass plate, with the following inscription, will be put upon one side of the vase: "Joseph Henry Louis Charles, Baron De Palm, Grand Commander of the Sovereign Order of the Holy Sepulchre at Jerusaashes will be sprinkled with perfume before being enclosed in this receptacle, after the old custom of the ancient Romans, and especially the Greeks. The urn will be taken back with the party of the Theosophical Society and kept by

DR. LE MOYNE. Dr. F. Julius Le Moyne is a gray baired man, now very nearly eighty years of age, of French parentage, and was born and reared at the place he resides. His life as a medical man has been a successful one, and he has had, and has yet, a large practice. His wife, a Miss Bureau. died some years since, leaving, besides the Doctor, the following family: John Le Moyne, present Democratic member of Congress from Chicago, Third District of Illinois; Frank Le Moyne, M. D., partner of Dr. James King, of this city, fingers, and the ears. The fingers and ears were as pliable as in life, and not icy like the rest of the body. The bluish body for cremation. Frankincense, daughters are Mrs. J. A. Wills, of Washcolor about the breast and face mentioned above had passed away, and the com- led over it, and then it was wrapped in a ington, D. C.; Mrs. Harding, of Washington, Pa.; Mrs. Nicholas Wade, formplexion changed to a more natural color. linen cloth, which had been saturated in erly of Pittsburg, now of Columbus, Ohio, mouth had opened sufficiently to show some immortelles, a bunch of geraniums home, who vowed last evening that her the teeth, but it was closed and the lips and roses, and several sprigs of everfirmly set last night. There were no green were laid upon the dead Baron's unceasing calls of the newspaper men, or breast, and the pall-bearers stepped to words to that effect. Mrs. Wills keeps house for the old Doctor in the substantial pion of Abolitionism, and was the antislavery candidate for Vice-President of life still exists, and says that she will not Pittsburg. Before the body was put into the United States, in conjunction with permit the body to be buried unless de- the furnace the members of the Theo- James G. Birney, of Cincinnati, for Presthe least indication at present, although evergreen, and put them carefully away Pennsylvania in 1841, '44 and '47, in the the body has lain by a fire for two days.

It is, indeed, a strange case.

as mementoes of the occasion. The latter year receiving 2,566 "Abolition" to the furnace was a very short, votes. In 1845 he assisted in the estabone. A blast of furious heat came from lishment of the Washington Patriot, constated that the grandmother of Miss the furnace when the door was opened, ducted by Russell Errett, Esq., and which Rothsfeld, when seventeen years of age, and the pall bearers propelled the body was run as an anti-slavery paper.

The Doctor is well "fixed," financially,

laid in a trance for three days and the body was stiff and cold as in this case. She afterward recovered, lived to be seventy years old, and was the mother of sixteen children—Louisville Commer-water, had been wrapped about it. The last attack of the flame would consume the coverings of the body, and to avert this the winding sheet, soaked in alum water, had been wrapped about it. The Moyne Normal school for colored persons, temperature of the furnace was then 1,000 at Memphis, Tenn., \$20,000 in 1865 or

hobby of the Doctor's is that water was It was about twenty-five minutes after not intended by nature to be used for lives up to, and eloquently argues, this theory. To-day he has the appearance of one whose end has almost come. And occupy the fearful white-hot retort as an affair of the near future. The disease known as diabetes mellitus has undermined his strong system, and to walk about he requires the aid of two canes. In conversing upon his pet theme he never hesitates for a word, expression, or

> Baron Joseph Henry Louis De Palm was born at Augsburg, May 10, 1809, and was for a time Chamberlain to the King of Bavaria, and afterwards followed diplomatic career. He held patents of nobility in a German baronial family, dating from 832. He came to this country previous to 1860, and secured papers Power by inquiring into physical laws.

A Masterly Summing Up of the Situa-

The Hon: Joseph Pulitzer, of St. Louis, Mo., has written a review of the political situation for the St. Louis Times, which is by long odds the best document of the kind yet issued. We give his conclu-

Mr. Tilden has carried the Electoral ither of the three Southern States. Mr. Tilden has a majority of 18 elecoral votes, if you count all these three

Mr. Tilden's popular majority is over Frant in 1868.

Mr. Tilden has received the largest larger even than Grant's vote in 1872. Mr. Tilden has the present House of Representatives, by an overwhelming majority, to support him.

Mr. Tilden will have the next House of Representatives by an absolute major-

ty-one States in the Union to support

to support him in any conflict.

majority, to support him. Mr. Tilden will be the Constitutional

tion is thrown into the House-if ever hould come to a conflict. Mr. Tilden-if Grant's desperadoes should dare to declare Cipher Hayes of the constitution; for the tread of the

elected in open violation of the Constituissue a proclamation as the only Presi- the prostrate from of liberty herself. It cal philosophers have ridden him with dent supported by the only House of was amid these ominous, these appalling of men. Cipher Hayes, and everybody engaged in his enterprise, would be traiors and rebels to their country, and forfeit their lives. For these reasons I don't think there

law and Constitution, liberty and self-government, the Union and the Republic, and Kellogg, Grant, Morton, Hayes & Co. would be the rebels fighting against their country. But mark my prediction-they will never let it come

A MATERIALIZED HOLE.-Take sheet of stiff writing paper and fold it into a tube an inch in diameter. Apply it to the right eye, and look steadfastly through it, focussing the eye on any convenient object; keep the left eye open. ward, edgeways against the side of the paper tube, and about an inch or two above its lower end. The astonishing effect will be produced of a hole, apparently of the size of the cross section of the tube, made through the left hand. This is the hole in which we propose to materialize another and smaller hole. As we need a genuine aperture, and it would be inconvenient to make one in the left hand, let a sheet of white paper be substituted therefor and similarly held. Just at the part of the paper where the hole equaling in diameter the orifice of the tube appears, make an opening onefourth in diameter. Now stare intently into the tube; and the second hole, defined by its difference of illumination. will be seen floating in the first hole, and yet both will be transparent. The illusion, for of course it is one of those odd house, yesterday, and were of the opin- afalque. At the head were Henry S. family homestead, on Maiden street. In pranks our binocular vision plays upon 1835 Dr. Le Moyne became the cham- us, is certainly one of the most curious ever devised. Besides, here is the actual hole clearly visible, and yet there is no solid body to be seen to define its edges. It is not a mere spot of light, because, if composition sets in, of which there is not sophical Society broke off sprigs of the ident; was candidate for Governor of a page of print be regarded, the lines will not coincide at all with those surrounding it and extending to the edges of the large apparent aperture. Each eye obviously transmits an entirely different impression to the brain, and that organ, unable to disentangle them, lands us in the palpable absurdity of a materialized hole. - Scientific American.

degrees, and this was increased until, '66; to the founding of a professorship— home the other night and tore his clothes, lished by the constitution will give place behind the certificates they may lose the degrees, and this was increased until, '66; to the founding of a professorship— home the other night and tore his clothes, lished by the constitution will give place to military despotism. Our duty, the Hayes votes in the South. The Repub-"Stop, madame," said the omcer, wno had suddenly become like another man, with a firm and cenfident manner.

"What do you want?"

The look that the young woman cast upon him was as insulting as possible.

"I want my dress," he answered, with

INAUGURAL ADDRESS. Gov. Hampton's Position in this Crisis,

Gentlemen of the Senate and House of Representatives:

It is with feelings of the profoundest

ties and grave responsibilities of the high position to which the people of South Carolina have called me. It is amid events unprecedented in this republic. that I take the chair as Chief Magistrate of this State. After years of misrule, corruption and anarchy, brought upon us by venal and unprincipled political adventurers, the honest people of the State, without regard to party or race, with one voice demanded reform, and with one purpose devoted themselves earnestly and elemnly to the attainment of this end. With a lofty patriotism never surpassed; with a patience never equalled; with a courage never excelled, and with a sublime sense of duty, which finds scarce a parallel in the history of the world, they of American citizenship in Chicago in subordinated every personal feeling to 1861. He invested in Chicago real estate the public weal and consecrated themand mining operations, but with indif- selves to the sacred work of redeeming ferent success. After living in the West | their prostrate State. To the accomplishform. Five minutes after this another for a time he went to New York, and ment of this task, they dedicated themthere, by his learning and accomplish- selves with unfaltering confidence and its prominent members. The Baron had always taken a deep interest in philosogreens were curled into a wreath. It had always taken a deep interest in philoso-been suggested that there was no draft in phical scientific research, and the line of in this State, bringing its civilization into es of our fellow-citizens. I rely confidisgrace and making its government a public scandal, saw that the demand for reform found a responsive echo in the popular heart, and that the verdict of the people would be pronounced against those who have degraded the State, they aplibel on our whole people as false as it was base called in the soldiery of the United States army to act as supervisors of our election. In a time of profound peace, when no legal officer had been resisted in the proper discharge of his functions. we have witnessed a spectacle abhorrent to every patriotic heart and fatal to republican institutions-Federal troops used to promote the success of a political par ty. Undismayed though shocked by this gross violation of the constitution of the country, our people with a determination that no force could subdue, no fraud could

defeat, kept steadily and peacefully in the path of duty, resolved to assert their rights as American freemen at the ballot box-that great court of final resort, before which must be tried the grave questions of the supremacy of the constitution and the stability of our institutions. What the verdict of the people of South Carolina has been, you need not be told. It has reverberated throughout the State, and its echoes come back to us from every land where liberty is venerated, declaring College beyond any question, if you count in tones that cannot be mistaken that, standing on the constitution of our country, we propose to obey its laws, to preserve, as far as in us lies, its peace and honor, and to carry out in good faith every pledge made by us for reform and Mr. Tilden's popular majority is over the solution of the solu tion that the sole motive which inspired popular vote any candidate ever received | the grand contest we have so successfully made was not the paltry ambition for paltry supremacy, but the sacred hope of redeeming our State. It was this hope that led our people to a victory which was grander in its proportions, greater in its success, nobler in its achievement and brighter in its promise of prosperity than

any other ever waged on this continent. Mr. Tilden, in any conflict, would have But it was sought to wrest the fruits of the Legislatures and Executives of twenthis magnificent victory from the hands him, including the States of New Jer-sey, New York, Connecticut and In-diana.

that won it by a gigantic fraud and a base conspiracy. When the members elect to the General Assembly repaired Mr. Tilden will have very nearly the to the Capitol to take the seats to which entire half of the population of such States as Pennsylvania, Ohio and Illinois signed them, armed soldiers of the Federal government confronted them, and Mr. Tilden will have nearly one-half their certificates of election were examof the United States Senate, only from | ined and passed upon by a corporal of two to four votes less than an absolute the guard. A spectacle so humiliating to a free people, and so fatal to republi-can institutions, has never been presenand only President if by virtue of the throwing out of Southern votes, the electivities witnessed even here, where civil liberty witnessed even here, where civil liberty has for years been but a mockery, had not the ruthless hand of military power struck down the most sacred guarantees armed soldier, as he made his rounds tion by a mere rump of the Senate—could | through the halls of legislation, was over Representatives, calling for one million scenes, that the members of the General Assembly were called on to assume their duties as the representatives of a free State, and that State one of the original thirteen who won our independence and framed our constitution. That the natuis much ground for serious alarm about ral, patriotic indignation of our people the final result. But should it come to did not find expression in violence, is the worst, we would be defending only creditable in the highest degree to them, and this was due in a large measure to the statesmanlike and dignified conduct of those members of the General Assembly who had been made the victims of this gross outrage on their persons and this daring conspiracy against their con-stitutional rights. Debarred the free exercise of their rights by the presence of lower House, after placing on record a plaintive strains: noble protest, quietly withdrew from the Capitol and proceeded to organize that branch of the General Assembly. Not one form of law nor one requirement of and legality to this organization, and that its authority has not been fully recognized zation of the lower House, it is needless for me to speak. You have been the nembers admitted to seats as Representa-

were acting in direct violation of the and wrongs; it pertains to the General Assembly to take such action in regard to them as that honorable body may deem proper. But it is due to my position as the Chief Magistrate of this Commonwealth to place on record my solemn and indignant protest against acts which I consider as subversive of civil liberty and destructive of our form of government. alone, but the people of the United States, for if acts so unauthorized and so uncon-- Atlanta Constitution: A Macon man stitutional are allowed to pass without

VOL. XII---NO. 23. They entered on this contest with a platform so broad, so strong, so liberal, that every honest citizen could stand upon it. They recognized and accepted the amendments of the constitution in good faith; they pledged themselves to work reform and to establish good government; they promised to keep up an efficient system solicitude that I assume the arduous duof public education; and they declared solemnly that all citizens of South Carolina, of both races and of both parties,

should be regarded as equals in the eye of the law, all to be fully protected in the enjoyment of every political right To the faithful observance of these oledges we stand committed, and I, as the representative of the Conservative tate of honer and of good faith to use every effort to have these pledges re-deemed fully and honestly. It is due not only to ourselves but to the colored people of the State that wise, just and iberal measures should prevail in our legislation. We owe much of our late success to these colored voters, who were brave enough to rise above the prejudice of race, and honest enough to throw off the shackles of party in their determination to save the State. To those who, misled by their fears, their ignorance or by evil counseling, turned a deaf ear to our appeals, we should be not vindictive but magnanimous. Let us show to all of them that the true interests of both races can best be secured by cultivating peace dently on the support of the members of the General Assembly in my efforts to attain these laudable ends, and I trust that all branches of the government will unite cordially in this patriotic work. If so united and working with resolute will pealed to Federal intervention, and by a and earnest determination, we may hope soon to see the dawn of a brighter day for our State. God in His infinite mercy grant that it may come speedily, and may He shower the richest blessings of peace and happiness on our whole people.

> ABRAM S. HEWITT'S VIEWS. He Claims that Tilden is Elected and will be Inaugurated.

WASHINGTON, December 7. The Democrats are determined to stand pon the single vote from Oregon, and insist that it elects Governor Tilden. Mr. Hewitt said in conversation this

"You Republicans may take either horn of the dilemma you choose. If you maintain that there is no authority for the House to go behind the face of the returns, then Tilden has 185 votes certified in accordance with the forms of law. If you insist upon investigating the Oregon case, then you concede us the right to do the same thing with the returns from South Carolina, Florida and Louisians; and we shall throw out those State or count them for Governor Tilden. In either case, the result will be the election of Tilden."

Mr. Hewitt was asked if he fears that what revolutionary measures the Republicans might take, but that Mr. Tilden was lawfully elected, and will be inaugurated. As to a compromise of the difficulty, which was the last subject touched | black. upon in the conversation, he said that the only one which the Democrats could entertain would be for the House to elect the President and the Senate the Vice President-an arrangement unjust to Mr. Hendricks, but one which he felt sure that gentleman would agree to rather than risk any disturbance of the public peace. He did not think the Democrats would assent to the creation of the contingency in which the President of the Senate must administer the executive office for a year, and a new election be held

The Oregon Election-A Checkmate and a Surprise.

The news from Oregon puts the Repubfound himself between the two bundles of hay. That venerable descendant, (or, perhaps, progenitor) of the animal who found his tongue when cudgelled by Balaam has served many uses in the controversies of the learned. The metaphysigreat comfort and satisfaction in their disputes respecting the freedom of the will. If the will has no self-determining power, they say, but is always governed by the strongest motive, an ass midway between two bundles of hay of equal size and quality would be unable to decide from which of the two he should satisfy his hunger, and would helplessly flop his wise ears and starve with abundance of tempting food on either side. Descending from the barren heights of metaphysical speculation to the soft, enchanting vales of sentiment, our patient and honest donkey has served as the emblem of lovers spell-bound between equal beau-ties. If the donkey between the two haystacks had possessed the gift of speech an armed force, a legal quorum of the and of song he might have brayed, in

"How happy would I be with either

This would seem to be the affecting condition of the Republican party since the constitution was wanting to give force learning the last news from Oregon. "Issachar is a strong ass couching down between two burdens"-namely, Oregon is due solely to the same armed usurpa- and Florida, the extreme Northwestern tion which has subordinated the civil to and the extreme Southeastern State. If the military power throughout this whole the mere certificates are to be regarded contest. Of the disgraceful, dangerous as conclusive, the votes of Oregon must Many of the spectators, as they turned and revolutionary proceedings resorted be admitted on that footing as well as away, dropped handsful of clay into the to by the defeated party after the organi- the votes of Florida. If Congress has no great grave, and many lingered till the witnesses and the victims of these, and one Democratic electoral vote from Orethe civilized world has looked on with gon gives Mr. Tilden the requisite 185, amazement, disgust and horror; you have and he must be declared elected. If, on seen a minority of that House usurp the powers of the whole body; you have seen the majority expelled from their the other hand, Congress can go behind the certificates and decide on their valid ity, Hayes may get the one disputed vote hall by threats of force; you have seen in Oregon, and lose the votes of either persons having no shadow of a claim as Florida, Louisiana or South Carolina. Whichever horn of the dilemma Issatives by the votes of men who themselves | char, couching down between his two burdens, may take, the result threatens constitution; and you have seen the last to be equally fatal. If the mere certificates are held to be final, Tilden's elecdidate for the office of Governor, defeated tion is put beyond question; but, if the by the popular vote, had himself declared origin of the certificates can be investigaelected by his co-conspirators. I make ted, and their genuineness and legality no comment on these flagrant outrages | reviewed, there is no certainty that Hayes will retain the electoral votes which have been so long in dispute.

The Republicans have a great deal more at stake in this controversy as to the finality of the certificates than the the three Southern States and all the votes of Oregon to give Hayes a majority, These are questions which concern not us get either the one Oregon vote, or one vote from any of the States which have been so keenly contested. If the Republicans refuse to go behind the certificates, who fell over a town cow on his way rebuke, popular government as estab- Tilden is elected; if they consent to go

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THE BROOKLYN CATASTROPHE.

ASHES TO DUST-BURYING THE THEA-

NEW YORK, Dec. 10, 1876. A hundred and one bodies in a single grave! One hundred and one charred, mangled, unrecognizable bodies hidden forever from sight in a great trench on the summit of Battle Hill! A hundred and one together in joyous life, together in terrible death, together in the dread moment before the Great White Throne, and still together under the winter sod of Greenwood Cemetery!

Seventy-nine coffins held all that was left of the hundred and one victims of party, hold myself bound by every dic- the Brooklyn calamity, whom friends could not recognize. Not one body was in the shape or semblance of humanity. Gnarled and knotted and smoke-blackened, dropping to pieces under the touch, the lost hundred and one were tenderly coffined and carefully numbered. No effort was made to array them in the habiliments of the grave, for, even as they were, it was next to impossible to raise them from the floor and put them properly in the narrow boxes, stained and polished and silver studded in which they were to make the last journey to the

Even the practiced attendants at the Morgue, who undertook the difficult task of coffining the bodies, showed signs of trepidation as they handled the crooked forms. Then, when this was finished, a line of death was made in the improvised Morgue, and fifty-four vehicles, seventeen being hearses and the remainder undertakers' wagons, drove one by one to the doors and carried away their terrible loads, taking them rapidly to the point from which the procession was to start. IN THE COLD WINDS. The right of the line of the great

funeral procession was formed at Scher-

merhorn street and Flatbush avenue, at

two o'clock yesterday afternoon. Thousands stood patiently, exposed to all the fury of the icy gale that was blowing, waiting patiently and sadly for the start. Two detachments of military, with muf-fled drums, marched up, and then at a few minutes after two, the mounted police started off, and the mournful march was begun. The police, on handsome horses, headed the procession; then members of committees, in carriages; the Forty-seventh Regiment, headed by its band; a detachment of the Fourteenth Regiment, without arms; a Gatling battery without a gun; another band heading the Twenty-third Regiment; then the terrible row of seventeen hearses, followed by forty-five undertakers' wagons, bearing from one to four coffins each; then carriages with relatives and friends, carriages with clergymen and officials, and last of all the Thirteenth Regiment and drum corps.

All along the broad Flatbush avenue up the steep hill that leads to the park of the dead, the bands played their most solemn dirges, and the muffled drums heat their melancholy time. As the coffins passed the spectators upon the the trouble will go so far as a resort to sidewalks reverentially uncovered their arms. He replied that he could not tell heads, and the women sobbed aloud. the eyes; the cold was almost unbearable; altogether, it was a page in her history that Brooklyn will drape in folds of

IN THE CEMETERY.

The head of the procession entered the cemetery gate at a quarter before 3 o'clock, and the line went directly to Battle Hill, very near the entrance. This beautiful bluff is the highest point in the cemetery. Here a circular trench had been dug, seven feet deep and thir-teen feet wide, nearly surrounding a round, sodded space, ten feet in diameter, upon which a monument is to stand. One at a time the vehicles bearing the bodies drove up the main avenue, stopped long enough to discharge its ghastly load, and then moved out of the way down Battle avenue. Twelve cemetery employees received the coffins, six men carying each coffin up the steep mound to the trench, and lowering it to eight men lican party in a position resembling that who stood in the open grave, four on of the donkey, renowned in fable, who each side, arranging the coffins in a double row as fast as they were delivered, the heads all pointing inwardly, on the bottom of the trench.

The solemn work was necessarily slow, but bravely the thousands withstood the piercing wind and the terrible cold, waiting for the last sad rites. The double trench, and to these two more were added -two which had arrived before, each containing a recognized victim of the disaster, which had been brought by relatives and friends. Sixty German singers, members of the Brooklyn Sængerbund South Brooklyn Quartette Club. Schutzenfest and Brooklyn Mænnerchor stood upon the central grass plat and sang Abt's "Repose." The Rev. John Parker read the Protestant Episcopal burial service. The Rev. Dr. Putman, instead of the extended funeral oration which he had prepared, announced that the extreme cold would preclude the possibility of its delivery, and merely said a few words on the uncertainty of life and the blessed hopes of immortality. Then the benediction was pronounced by the Rev. Mr. Odell, and the ceremony was concluded with the singing by the Germania choir of Kuhlau's choral, "Above all

summits there is repose." AN ARMY OF GRAVE-DIGGERS. Forty-two grave-diggers stood at their posts, and, at the moment that the last words of the beautiful choral died away, began the melancholy rattling of the frozen earth upon the unprotected coffins. cruel shower of earth. The mournful work was soon done, and the deepening sharlows of the winter's eve fell at last upon the beautiful gift of the Germania Theatre, a floral crown and cross, that alone stood between the new-made grave and the lowering heavens.

The bodies of Murdoch and Burroughs the dead actors, were taken to Irving Hall on Saturday afternoon. They had been put in rosewood, silver-mounted coffins, which bore the inscriptions severally: "Claude de Blenau Burroughs, born August 12, 1848; died December 5, 1876," and "Henry S. Hitchcock, died December 5, 1876," aged 31." Crosses and wreaths, the gifts of friends, covered the lid of each.— At their head was placed a stand containing a large scroll of white flowers, with the word "Arcadian" in violet, the tribute of the members of the former club of that name. There was also a rich offering from the Order of Elks, with the mystic initials of the Order predominant. As soon as the bodies were placed in position friends began to pass by the coffins.

The New York relief committee has

prepared an address to the public solicitng contributions, in which they say: 'Of the three hundred destroyed, the canvass, as far as made, indicates about seventy-five cases of absolute destitution, one hundred to two hundred cases re-